

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 943.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, **two dollars per annum, paid in advance.**

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### THE MILLINERY STORE.

**24 Mrs. White,**

(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous Public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and Straw Scops, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hat, Velvet Spencers, Satin and mode Cloaks, Lace and Guaze Veils, Turbans, Crapo and Muslin Caps, Ostrich Feathers, & Artificial Flowers, Studing, Corsets, Suspenders, Black and Red Morocco Leather Bonnets for Children.

N. B. Scops and Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the short notice.

### Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish saddle and harness furniture, common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords,

Corduroys, Velvets, Velveteens,

Jacquett, tambored & book muslins,

Humums, Baftas, India shawls, silk and cotton,

India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns,

Irish linens, white and half bleached,

Durants, Calimancoes,

Wildbores, &c. &c.

Men's and women's cotton hose & socks,

Nankeens, Turkey yarn,

Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of bar-

ron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's brick salt.

Millers can be supplied with boulding cloths of the different numbers.

Lexington, April 7th, 1804. ff

### Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-House, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

### ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford.

Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern, and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Montgomery circuit, July term 1804.

Christian Keener, complainant,

Against

John Hawkins, Ezekiel Hayden,

John Dupuy, Henry Payne, Henry Young, John Fowler, James Gray and Basil Holmes, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Basil Holmes,

Henry Young, James Gray & John Dupuy, notwithstanding their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his council, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complaints bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the public papers of this state for eight weeks successively.

A Copy.

M. Harrison, C. M. C.

DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD,

BEG leave to inform the public that the

B will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

Dr. Brown requests those who are indebted to him to pay their accounts to Major Dedmond or give notes for the amount.

### FOR SALE.

AND possession given immediate-  
ly **1½** acres of land, lying on the  
waters of Cane Run, and immediately  
on the road leading from Lexington  
to Georgetown—There is tolerable  
good improvement, with about  
60 acres of the above land cleared,  
and well enclosed with a good fence,  
the title indisputable; the terms of  
sale will be made known by applica-  
tion to the subscriber, living on the  
premises.

I will also sell all my stock, at  
reduced prices for cash or short cre-  
dit—Among my horses I have two  
thoroughbred Mares, brought from  
Virginia last spring, one was got by  
the noted horse Quicksilver out of a  
Pilgrim mare, three years old this  
spring, now in foal by Albert, the other  
was got by Fitzchewes noted running  
horse Old Frederick, out of a full blooded  
mare, and now in foal by Medley.

**Tbos. I. Garrett**  
Fayette, July 9th, 1804.

### TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

### TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek, near Drennon's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Harry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

**W. WARFIELD.**  
April 17, 1804. ff

**ALEX. PARKER & Co.**  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former

assortment,

Book muslin, plain and figured cambric do.

Chintzes and calicoes, assorted, Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands

Constitution and fancy cords,

Extra long silk gloves, assorted, Morocco slippers, assorted,

Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas, Copper in sheets & still patterns.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1804.

**BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW**

**& BROWN DYING.**

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

**HUGH CRAWFORD,**

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose.

**H. C.**

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman,

John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston

John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun.

John Jordan Jun. & Co. and

John & William Jordan, are requested

to come forward immediately,

and pay off their respective accounts

to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby

duly authorized to receive the

same. Those who do not avail

themselves of this notice, may rest

assured that suits will be instituted

against them without discrimination.

**John Jordan Jun.**

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1804.

WHEREAS I purchased a tract of

Land of Bernard Moore, on the 16th of

April last, as far as I now recollect, and

gave my bond therefor, for the sum of

Ninety Dollars payable in March ensuing;

and whereas the said tract is in dis-  
pute, by which I have some reasons to

believe I may lose the said tract upon

an ultimate decision—therefore, I

forewarn all and every persons whatever

from taking an affright on the said

bond, as I am resolved not to pay it un-  
til I am better secured in my purchase.

**George Adam Weber.**

Lexington, 25th Sept. 1804.

**Zach. Ray, J. p.**

I AM authorised, by power of attorney, from Simon Gratz, of the city of Philadelphia, to sell one moiety of a

### TRACT OF LAND,

Containing two thousand acres, situate on the head waters of Fox run, a branch of Brashers's creek; which land was con-  
veyed by William Murray, of Philadelphia, to Joseph Simons, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and by him to the aforesaid Simon Gratz. Any person inclining to purchase said lands, may know the terms (which will be moderate) by applying to me in Lexington.

**WILL. MORTON.**

Attorney in fact for S. Gratz.

June 4, 1804. ff

### ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**O be sold to the highest bidder on Friday, the 19th day of October next, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Ryman dec. on South Elk-horn Fayette county, the personal estate of said dec. consisting of horses, cows, sheep, and swine, household furniture, and a valuable set of carpenter's and joiner's tools. On the same day and place, will be rented for a term of years, the Mills and plantation, consisting of an excellent Saw-Mill and Grift-Mill, with two pair of stones, one of which are burrs, and cloths for merchant work, the other stones on a separate wheel for country work; Also a new Fulling Mill in complete order for businels, on the opposite side of the creek ad-joining a small field and house for the accommodation of a fuller. Six months credit will be given the pur-  
chasers, on giving bond with ap-  
proved security for all sums above four dollars, all sums under that amount to be paid down, & the terms of rent to be made known on the day of sale by the

**ADMISTRATORS.**

### NOTICE.

I will sell the remainder of that va-  
luable tract of military land, lying on the Ohio, just above the mouth of the Kentucky river, containing 431 acres

at a very reduced price for cash—it con-  
sists of bottom of the first quality, emi-  
nently calculated for farming &c. com-  
manding a view several miles above and below of the Ohio river, embracing a

complete prospect of the Town at the mouth of the Kentucky river.

**JAMES MORRISON,**

Supervisor.

### DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress

passed on the 3d of March last, entitled;

"An act further to amend an act, enti-  
tled, "An act to lay and collect a direct

tax, within the United States," the col-  
lectors of said tax are directed to trans-  
mit to the Supervisor, correct transcripts

of lists of all lands or lots which they

have sold for the non-payment of said

tax—And it is further provided, that

any person making payment to the Su-  
pervisor, or of the tax, costs and interest up-  
on any tract of land or lot so sold, should

be permitted to redeem the same, pro-  
vided such payment or tender of pay-  
ment be made within the period prescrib-  
ed by law—which in this state will ex-  
pire generally in January and February

next—in pursuance of the provisions of

the above recited act, public notice is

hereby given, that I am in possession of

all the collectors, lists of lands and lots,

which have been sold for non-payment

of the said tax, within this state (save

two which are expected daily) and that

any person wishing to redeem lands or

lots which have been sold, may do so by

applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

**JAMES MORRISON,**

For the Kentucky Gazette.  
REFLECTIONS  
ON  
POLITICAL ECONOMY,  
AND THE  
PROSPECT BEFORE US.  
Addressed to the Citizens of the Western Country.

No. 20.

Navigations of the Ohio.

NOTWITHSTANDING I believe that in most seasons of the year a sufficient stream of water may be obtained in the canal upon the plan I have mentioned, to carry vessels of considerable bulk through the falls, yet I am aware of the fatal effects of long and very dry spells of weather. It is not possible that any system of canaling could entirely obviate this causal inconvenience. It may, however, be rendered less embarrassing by the adoption of proper means.

A very short distance above Louisville, the waters of Bear-Grafs Creek, enter into the Ohio. A canal cut from the bed of the creek, so as to intersect with the grand canal along the Kentucky shoot, will be a mean of replenishing it with water, when it cannot be done from the river itself, in such a bulk as to enable large vessels to pass. It must be recollect'd, that in times of very dry spells, when the waters in the river are very low, there is much more probability of procuring water from the creek than the river. A temporary rain of a few days may raise the waters in the creek, when it may not make the smallest impression on the current of the river. This idea is suggested merely to obviate any inconvenience that may result to our navigation from such excessive dry spells, as keep down the waters of the river; as well as to ascertain the probability of our being enabled to surmount most of the natural impediments to our commerce, by ingenious and well digested artificial means.

ARISTIDES.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 10.

TERRIBLE STORM!!!

As public journalists, it becomes our duty to record one of the most calamitous and distressing events which has occurred since the settlement of Charleston. We have endeavored to state the particulars with as much accuracy as the present state of the city will permit; and where the account is found not to be strictly correct, it must be ascribed to proper cause. In some cases we have been compelled to rely on the statements of others, although they are given as our own.

About ten o'clock on the evening of Friday last, it commenced blowing a heavy gale from N. E. which continued during the night. The wind moderated about five o'clock on Saturday morning...but at seven came on with redoubled force, and continued to increase until twelve o'clock, when it blew with tremendous violence and fury; nor did it in the least decrease until ten o'clock the same evening, when the wind shifted round to the S. E. It still, however, blew with great violence until 1 o'clock on Sunday, accompanied at intervals with heavy showers of rain.

The canal of this description might be converted into other useful purposes, independent of a mere auxiliary to facilitate navigation. Upon its banks, by ingenious diversifications of its waters, at seasons when they were not required in the main canal, there might be constructed a variety of the most valuable water works; such as mills for the manufacture of flour; for shaping out plank, scantling and timber for houses and ship-building; machinery for twisting cordage of various descriptions, and for conducting forges and nail factories.

When I cast my eyes to the old world, and view the astonishing means that have been adopted to a bridge, the labour of man; when I perceive that the aid of all the elements have been brought in, to affect upon mechanical ingenuity with the most wonderful effect, and that among those elements the biggest operations of art, are produced by the agency of water, I cannot hesitate in believing that the falls of the Ohio affords a natural position susceptible of the most useful artificial improvements that can be conceived.

The large curve described by the natural course of the river at this place, so favorable to the canaling system, the extensive navigation for the largest vessels above and below it; its central situation in the bosom of a country unrivaled in fertility, and productive of every material by which art can be diversified in a thousand shapes, for the convenience of human life—all point out the high destiny of this spot, and seem to indicate that nature had here opposed its greatest impediments, to excite the ingenuity of man for the wise purpose.

I have no certain data by which I can calculate the expence that might attend our canaling operations at the falls; and shall, therefore, make no estimate on the subject, that might lead to erroneous conclusions. This plan must be settled by an actual survey of the position that is to be acted on, and by such legislative arrangements as may seem best adapted to carry the scheme into effect.

I will simply remark, however,

that the expence attending our canal operations, through the body of a rock, may be ultimately less, or not much greater, than what attends the same operations through a bed of marl or clay, where no rocks are to be removed. In the plan I have suggested, it is true that the expence of gun powder and iron instruments, will make a considerable portion of the necessary fund. But every blast will have the two-fold effect of creating, by degrees, a solid stone wall on each side of the canal, and of furnishing materials on the spot, to elevate those walls to a given height and thickness. Here the expense of blowing the rock, where materials are at hand, would otherwise have been equalled by the expence attending the purchase from a neighbouring quarry, the labour of quarrying and the carriage from the quarry to the canal. It is to be observed, that in all canals, dug through any kind of moveable earth, it is absolutely necessary to wall up the sides with stone, to prevent the canal from filling up by the attrition of the current on the sides. In this case, very considerable expence is incurred by the purchase and carriage of the stone; and by that vast amplification of labour, which is necessary in this country, where the accomplishment of one object is divided into the hands of different classes of workmen. Upon the whole, if the expence attending these different positions for artificial navigation, be accurately estimated, it will be found very nearly equal. Our position, therefore, at the falls, should not frighten us into the idea, that the attempt would prove, in the end, either fallacious, or inordinately expensive. Much greater plans have been carried into effect, amidst innumerable difficulties, and with pecuniary means, not much inferior to those which could be called into operation, by a wise and prudent verification of our energies.

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The following summary of the damages sustained by this gale, is hastily drawn up:

In the city, a number of large trees are torn up by the roots—almost every dwelling house is in part unrooted; and a number of fences blown down.

Gen. Gadsden's wharf has sustained considerable injury—Several wooden houses are blown down and washed away, it was feared that not a house would have escaped the storm; nor was it until noon of yesterday that a house could be found, and a great part lost. A brig venture to their relief. The accounts lying at this wharf, rode out the storm with little damage. To form an estimate of the loss sustained by Gen. Gadsden, at present, is impossible—it has however been stated to us as little short of fifteen thousand pounds.

Mr. Pritchard's wharf has also sustained considerable damage, and a ship which he had built for the convenience of repairing ships, is, we are told, driven away.

Mr. Wey's wharf has fortunately escaped with little damage, nor do we learn that any vessels lying there have received serious injury.

Mr. William's wharf is much injured by the driving of the vessels against its sides. The ship Diana is left with her stern resting on the wharf; and the sloop Rising Sun driven into the dock with damage—a pilot boat schooner is also sunk along side of the wharf.

Governor's Bridge. The east front of the wall is broken down in several places—a small building on the outside blown down—and the new drain recently built from Church-street to the Bay, totally destroyed. The brigs Norfolk and unanimity of this port, the schooner Mary of Wilmington, and a small coaster, driven against the bridge, and much injured.

Mr. Paul Pritchard's wharf, together with that of Mr. Wam, has felt the effects of the gale. The schooner Mary is sunk at the latter wharf.

Mr. Faber's wharf has been considerably damaged—the head and sides much injured. The sloop Favorite, Deyburg, sunk; the ship Haicyon, Manly, nearly loaded for Bordeaux, so much injured, as to render it necessary to take out her cargo: two schooners driven up, and left with their bows on the wharf; and the ship Middleton closely jammed between that and Mr. Keith's wharf, where the ship Columbus, taking in a cargo for Bordeaux is sunk. Considerable loss will be here sustained by the driving off of lumber.

Mr. Philoau's wharves are much injured. The east end of Fifth Market-street, the brig Concord, Oldridge, of Providence, with about 50 barrels of Rice, bulged and her stern parted. The schooner Republican of Baltimore left dry on the wharf. The sloop Two Sisters of Newport, left her mast, and several small coasters, schooners and wood boats, driven up and jammed in the dock.

Mrs. Cochran's wharf, the head nearly washed away—several small vessels jammed in the dock, and much wood & lumber lost.

Mr. Blake's wharf much damaged, the ship Lydia, Heyward, driven high up in the dock, and a brick building used as a scale house, beat down by her bowspirit.

Mr. Champaey's wharf has sustained considerable injury—several small vessels are jammed up in the dock.

Mr. Beale's wharf has suffered considerably—a Spanish sloop is left dry on the wharf—the ship Africa driven high up in the dock—some small vessels severely shattered, and several of the island boats broken to pieces.

Mr. Craft's wharves, particularly the south one, very much injured—the Spanish sloop Montferrat sunk, the ship Mary lost her bowspirit, and is otherwise very much injured—the Birmingham Packet lost her rudder—the brig Amazon also lost her rudder—the schooner Orange left with her bows on the wharf, and several other vessels driven into the dock and severely shattered.

Gen. Vandenhoff's wharf has, comparatively, sustained but little damage—the brig Favorite, of Rhode-Island, from Africa, is gone to pieces.

Mr. Geyer's wharves have severely felt the effect of the storm—The African ship Christopher sunk at the head of the wharf; and the negroes taken out with much difficulty—Several other vessels are much shattered and jammed up in the docks.

Col. D'Oyley's wharf is almost torn to pieces—the brig Thomas, Bishop, much injured in her upper works and sheathing.

New East-Bay, which, since the gale in October 1800, has been repaired at a great expense, is again destroyed: the sea made clear breaches through it, and rushing into Water-street, and the adjacent parts, compelled the inhabitants to quit their houses, in the lower stories of some of which the water was 14 feet higher than it was ever known since the hurricane of 1752; and several feet higher than the usual spring tides—the whole of Water-street was covered, and in Meeting-street it was nearly two feet in depth. The public loss in the destruction of East-bay-street is considerable; nor do we suppose that ten thousand pounds will repair the damages.

South Bay, presents a scene of ruin and desolation. The whole of the builwark, from Meeting-street to McKenzie's wharf is washed away, a two story house, belonging to Mr. Veitch, built on made ground, some little distance from the street, was washed down, and we believe all the furniture swept away.

A large brick warehouse of Mr. William's was also blown down, and his wharf considerably damaged. The tide rose so high, that most of the inhabitants quit their houses, and took shelter in a more central part of the city—Two or three small coasting vessels were driven to pieces.

The brig Venus, loaded for New-York; and the Sily, Spooner; for Bordeaux, are driven ashore on James-Island; the Danish ship Fraumetta drifted from her anchorage, and is ashore on the marsh opposite William's wharf.

The schooner Eliza-Ann upset in Ashley River about two o'clock on Saturday, and her crew remained on the wreck until 7 o'clock the next morning. Several small vessels are said to be ashore in Ashley River.

Sullivan's Island. Very great anxiety prevailed in the city during the gale, for the fate of the persons on the island: houses are blown down and washed away, it was feared that not a house would have escaped the storm; nor was it until noon of yesterday that a house could be found, and a great part lost.

We have received from that quarter, however more favorable than we expected. About twenty houses were either blown down, or their foundation undermined and washed away. The inhabitants had fortunately resorted to the Lazaretto, Barracks, and other parts of the island not immediately exposed to the fury of the waves; and we are happy to state that only one life was lost—a black boy. The storm was so violent that nothing could be saved from the houses destroyed, and every article they contained was washed away with the buildings.

The situation of a number of families was truly distressing. In many cases women and children alone occupied the house, who were unable to help themselves, and but for the prompt assistance afforded by several gentlemen on the island, they must have perished. Several houses which have stood the gale, we are told owe their security to large beds of sand which were driven against them, and formed a rampart—some of the finest buildings are destroyed.

A number of gentlemen who were on the island have expressed to us as their firm conviction, that had the tide continued to rise half an hour longer, not a single building would have been left standing. From Fort Moultrie, near which the sea made a breach, to

the cove, every spot was covered with the water.

Fort Johnson, which has long been in a tottering state, we are told is now destroyed, nor can a single cannon be mounted—the buildings are also much injured.

Fort Pinckney. The breast work and salutes of this fort are washed away, and unless prompt repairs are made, it is supposed the walls of the fort will be endangered.

From the country we have but imperfect accounts—all the bridges between this and Jacksonborough are carried away, and so many trees have been blown down across the roads, that the stages, it is apprehended, will not be able to travel for several days. We are told by a gentleman who came in yesterday, that all the cotton plants along the road for many miles, are destroyed.

The rice fields were completely covered with water, that it could not be ascertained what damage the banks have sustained.

In the vicinity of the city, the gardens have sustained considerable injury—the fences were blown down—large trees torn up by the roots; and the vegetation appears blighted with the salt spray—several small buildings, stables, &c. &c. are also thrown down, among which a range on Washington course, occupied during the races as public houses, are levelled.

But few lives were lost in the gale—a canoe with four negroes was upset in Ashley river, and three of the negroes drowned. A negro fellow was also killed by the falling of Mr. Veitch's house.

THE PARTNERSHIP

LATELY existing under the firm of Ashton & Stout, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having any demands against said firm, are desired to come forward and present their accounts to John W. Stout for settlement; and those any wife indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to the same.

JOHN W. STOUT,  
RICHARD ASHTON,  
Lexington, October 3, 1804.

Said STOUT returns his thanks to his old customers for past favours, and informs them that he still carries on the business of

COACH MAKING & TRIMMING, HARNESS MAKING, PAINTING, POLISHING, and GILDING.

IN the neatest manner at the late stand of Ashton & Stout; where the business is conducted by the old hands, with the assistance of one just from Philadelphia. He expects in a short time a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS; And is confident that if neat workmanship and reasonable prices, will entitle him to a continuance of their favours, he will merit them.

LEXINGTON OCT. 1804.

L O S T.

ON Thursday night, the fourth of this instant, near Higbee's mill,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book, fastened with a clasp, containing notes and accounts to the amount of about 600 dollars. A reward of two dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said book to Mr. Lewis Sanders, in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Fayette county, near the Republic meeting house.

Lewis Lea.

OCTOBER 9, 1804.

TO BE LET

TO the lowest bidder, at the court house door in Georgetown, on the fourth Monday in November next, (being court day,) the building of a Log Jail, for Scott county, to be twenty feet by twenty-seven, and two stories high. Five hundred dollars will be advanced to the undertaker, of whom bond and security will be required for the performance of the contract. Further particulars may be known, and a plan of the jail seen at any time, by applying to Samuel Shepard, in Georgetown.

John Mosby,  
Lewis Nuckolls,  
Sam'l. Shepard,  
John Thomsen.

Georgetown, Oct. 4, 1804.

ON Wednesday the 10th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jeremiah Rankin, dec. within one mile of Lexington,

A WAGGON & TEAM, WITH SEVERAL OTHER HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS WILL BE GIVEN FOR ALL THE ABOVE ARTICLES EXCEPT THE HAY, WHICH WILL BE SOLD FOR READY CASH.

William McClelland Esqr.

OCTOBER 1, 1804.

DOCT. WALTER BUELL,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS ON HAND, AT HIS SHOP IN THE VICINITY OF PARIS, NEAR THE GEORGETOWN ROAD, AN ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES,

CALCULATED FOR THE SEASONS, AND DISEASES OF THIS COUNTRY.—HE WILL PRACTICE PHYSIC AND SURGERY, IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES, AT THE SHORT NOTICE, AND FLATTERS HIMSELF, THAT FROM HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE DISEASES OF THIS COUNTRY, AND THE ATTENTION THAT HE IS DETERMINED TO PAY TO THE BUSINESS, THAT HE WILL MEET WITH THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC.

Bourbon, Oct. 9, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED  
And for sale at this Office,  
LETTERS ON THE DIVINE UNITY.

IN ANSWER TO MR. DAVID BARROW'S LETTERS TO A FRIEND,  
BY AUGUSTINE EASTIN.

Bourbon, Oct. 9, 1804.

Fleming county.

TAKEN UP BY THOMAS SHAW, BOURBON COUNTY, ON HINKTON, NEAR MILLERSBURGH, A SORREL FILLY, TWO YEARS OLD, THIRTEEN HANDS AND A HALF HIGH, NEAR HIND FOOT PART WHITE, A STAR IN THE FOREHEAD, A SMALL FREAK DOWN THE FACE, BRANDED ON THE NEAR SHOULDER, ETC. APPRAISED TO 40 DOLLS, APPRAISED BY JAMES FILTON AND CHARLES NEALS. PROVE PROPERTY, PAY CHARGES AND TAKE HER AWAY.

† MAY 25, 1804.

WANTED,

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES TO THE SHOE AND BOOT MAKING BUSINESS.

ONE OR TWO APPROVED WORKMEN ALSO WANTED BY ME,

UNDERWOOD.

RICHMOND, OCT. 8, 1804.

21 ST.

A VARIETY OF

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHEAP GOODS.



"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lums'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 9.

DIED, on Saturday last, Mrs. FRANCES SCOTT, consort of General CHARLES SCOTT, of Woodford county. This amiable woman has left a great number of respectable connections and friends to mourn her loss. In all the relations of wife and mother she was distinguished by the kindest manners, and most endearing deportment—In that of a neighbour, great benevolence of disposition marked her conduct through life.

—Also, on the same day, ELEANOR LEAVY, infant daughter of William Leavy of this town. Death aims his dart, & on the ag'd & young The fatal shaft is fix'd; and all our hopes Are but the transient meteors of an hour.

On the 24th ultmo, Dennis Lynam, a free Negro of Fleming county, was stabbed with a knife, by James Flanagan of Clarke county, which caused his immediate death.

ON Thursday last, arrived in this town, the celebrated pedestrian and itinerant preacher, Lorenzo Dow. This extraordinary character, is a native of New-England—He set out early in life to preach the Gospel—He has travelled on foot through most of the states in the union, and a considerable part of Europe. He refuses to receive money, or any other compensation, except a sufficiency of food and cloathing to make him comfortable. In Virginia he held "camp meetings," which were numerously attended. In his preaching he displays considerble ingenuity; and by his gestures and expressions, possesses a peculiar facility of catching the attention of his audience. He pretends to have a knowledge of futurity; and has, in this place, predicted the death of several females, some of whom appear much alarmed. That a man should be suffered thus to destroy, with impunity, the repose of the credulous, is to be lamented; but that he should be taken into the bosom of those who profess the religion of Jesus, is truly astonishing. His greatest admirers must know, that he is either a fanatic or a wilful deceiver. In either case, the consequence of his prophecies to persons of weak nerves, must be dreadful—The intimate connection between the body and the mind is such, that the health of the one depends upon the other. A depression of spirits, consequently, must produce an effect on the corporeal system. And for a person who does not possess a strong mind, to be seriously told by a popular preacher, who professes to read in the book of future events, that he should not remain more than a month an inhabitant of this world, is at once to sap the foundation of his happiness, and might generate some disease, which would, in reality, accomplish the awful prediction.

IT having been asserted that the Hon. John Brown intended declining as a Candidate at the next election, for Senator to Congress—we are authorised to state that he will again serve his country in that capacity if elected. Mr. Brown has served the state of Kentucky in Congress ever since its existence.—We have not heard of his aspiring to anything higher than the Representative of a free people during that time; and we believe no objection has been made to any part of his conduct. We shall not attempt to detract from the Candidates who offer in opposition to Mr. Brown—we highly esteem them. But to choose either of them in preference to that gentleman, would be the most unwarrantable departure from principle that could be adopted by our Legislature. Where is the stimulus to virtuous conduct in a representative, if it does not ensure the confidence of his constituents? Already has the attention of our sister states been directed towards Kentucky—Already has the idea of the existence of a third party in this state, strong in numbers, been entertained in the other states. It now remains with our legislature to confirm this suspicion, or by re-election of Mr. Brown at once remove it. It should be a maxim, or rule of conduct among the people in a republican government, never to change a faithful servant, for one whose fidelity has not been tried under all the circumstances of a similar situation. If the exchange is made, they should be well assured that it is for one whose talents are more distinguished whose principles are undoubted, and whose integrity has never been impeached. We say nothing on this head respecting the Candidates who offer for the Senate of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Brown. They are men of considerable respectability and standing in society. But that any man has deserved the same confidence of

the people of Kentucky as he who from the earliest date of our political existence, been uniformly steady to his duty, whose principles are truly republican and whose demeanour in our Councils has been respectable, is a circumstance that should be weighed in the scale of prudence and decided on with a few personal prepossessions, or sinister motives, as possible. The features that have marked the public character of Mr. Brown, are highly meritorious. Not a whisper has been heard to reproach him with an insatiate ambition, or with one single act, repugnant to the spirit of our Constitution or the safety of the people. We have never had occasion from any degree of jealousy, to watch over his actions. If these are facts, to change him for a character who has never been tried in the same scenes of political prowess, would be to evince to the world's degree of versatility and fickleness which a wife people should never descend to. It would be virtually opposing the great maxim in all Republican Governments, that merit alone should meet with its just reward. It would discourage every firm perseverance in virtue; and place the base intriguing character upon a perfect equality with the man of principle.—

It is to be earnestly hoped that the Legislature will consider these things, & not commit their decision on this subject, to the censure of the world. As a portion of the Union which is rapidly rising from obscurity into notice, it will be our duty to impress every public act with the stamp of justice; to adhere to principle in all our deliberations, to act from the propriety of the case, more than from prejudice, and to give our character the semblance of dignity and wisdom, by doing nothing that may in the least tarnish its purity.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated RICHMOND, (K.) Sept. 26, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

OBSERVING in your paper of the 18th inst. a very incorrect account of an uncommon collection of bees, in this neighbourhood. I send you herewith a true statement of this singular occurrence—I am enabled to do this, partly from my own knowledge, and partly from the information of the gentleman at whose house it took place.

Mr. Benjamin Clarke lives about a mile or a mile and a half northwest of this, and has about eight or ten swarms of domestic bees that appear to be doing well—On the evening of Thursday the 30th of August, a swarm of bees came and settled near his house—next morning, Friday the 31st, swarms of bees came from different courses—they very soon united in one body, settled on a limb of the nearest apple tree to Mr. Clarke's bees and began a warfare with his bees, and apparently with each other—in the course of this day, fourteen swarms collected, making with the one on the preceding evening fifteen—Next day Mr. Clarke was from home part of the day—while he remained, six swarms joined the main body—His family informed him, several came in his absence, supposed to be about four or five—on Sunday, one swarm joined the others, and another passed near the house, but did not stop.

Frequent attempts to put the swarms as they came, separately in hives, were made—they generally went in, staid a short time, and then left the hive. This was repeated with the main body, by putting them in a barrel on Friday and Saturday, but with no better success—the same was done with the last swarm that came—They uniformly left their hives, and settled on the same limb of the apple tree. Frequently they would rise from the limb, fly round, and settle again—they continued their warfare with Mr. Clarke's bees, during all the time they remained there—but were, themselves, so rapidly devoured, that the ground under and near them, and in front of Mr. Clarke's bees, was covered with the dead—and on Sunday they were reduced to the bulk of two or three swarms, though none were seen to go off—Late on that evening they were put in a hive, and the limb cut off—as soon as they went in, they were tied in, and carried about a quarter of a mile. They had continued in the hive when I heard from there a few days ago, but had worked none, and were reduced to a hand full.

Your informant was mistaken in the planct of Jupiter. Blanchard's meeting you mention as about present Balloon is of that extent, to take place between the Presbyterians and Methodists, at the place of the convention of bees—None such has taken place there, or in the July, when four young ladies and four young gentlemen ascended with him, and danced a quadrille in the Charles Jones & Thomas Irvin

An old gentleman of this country has communicated for the use of the Publick, the following

#### RECEIPT

To cure any of the common Fevers in America—

As soon as the person is seized by a Fever, let him take a puke or purge—Two grains of tartar for a purge, or five pills of white walnut bark as large as garden peas for a purge. Work off the puke with warm water. Take a large handful of wild cherry-tree bark, put it in a basin and pour boiling water on it, with which, work off the purge. Then going to bed, take a table spoon heaped full of flour of sulphur in sweet milk; and next morning a tea spoon full, and another at night. The food should be fresh chicken broth, low seasoned—milk must be abstained from—weak tea of cherry-tree bark, is best for common drink.

All persons are forewarned from making any charge for using this receipt.

D. M.

It is said here that the dispatches of the Spanish court, which the ambassador has received, and with which he is gone to Washington, are of such a nature that our executive must give up the whole or great part of their demands on Spain, or try the force of our gun boats, which it is said are and were originally intended for an expedition to West-Flo-

ida.—N.Y. Chron.

#### A GOOD ONE!!!

It is reported that Mr. Jefferson has been influenced in the most audacious manner by Bonaparte, in a letter in his own hand writing, in which he blames him, for not preventing his brother Jerome from marrying a woman so far below him in rank and fortune, and permitting the American merchants to supply Defenses, and the republic of Hayti with arms, ammunition and provisions.

Lon. Pap.

From an article which appears in a Halifax paper, it seems evident that Napoleon has taken great offence with his brother Jerome Bonaparte, for having married an American lady without his consent.

A letter, said to be official, states, "that the emperor has ordered his brother's allowances to be stopped;

that the young woman with whom he has connected himself will not be permitted to enter the French territories—and that should he even arrive at any port in France, he will be immediately re-shipped to the U. States." This letter was intercep-

tured on board a vessel bound from Bordeaux to New-York, and no doubt is entertained of its authenticity. How anti-republican, how unfeeling is the conduct of Napoleon in this affair!

His haughty and impious spirit can- not brook the idea of being connected, even through the medium of a brother's marriage, with the daughter of a merchant, however respectable and worthy the one—however accomplished and amiable the other. To marry this young woman is, in Jerome, a crime of the first magnitude; a crime which cuts off his "allowances," and virtually banishes him from the empire of France; for we cannot suppose him capable of abandoning his lady to gratify the cruel caprice, or rather pride, of a despotic brother.—N.Y. D. Ad.

LONDON, July 30.

At Vienna, the French minister is shunned by all the diplomatic agents, except those of Prussia and Spain, and the Russian ambassador has declined to return his repeated visits. Since the departure of Count Markoff from Paris, the Russian ministers at the several continental courts have been ordered to drop all intimacy and connection with the diplomatic agents of Bonaparte.

August 11.

A LETTER from Berlin, of the 28th ult. says, that "with two Russian armies on his eastern & northern frontiers, and three French armies on his western and southern, the King of Prussia has declared to the Courts of St. Peterburgh and St. Cloud, that his Majesty intends to preserve the strictest neutrality, and therefore will not permit the passage of any troops, artillery or ammunition through his dominions; but regard as an enemy, any power attempting to force such passage."

General Moreau was still at Barcelona in the middle of July, where he had been joined by his Lady.

EXAL BALL.—The famous aero-paut, Blanchard, is now at Marseilles, where in a balloon of new composition, he has with success made his fifty-sixth ascent. Citizen Lalande has calculated, that if Blanchard had travelled, in one flight, journey the whole space he has in all his ascensions past through, he might not only have been able to give us news concerning the inhabitants of the moon, but even had it in his power to fraternize with those in

the meeting you mention as about present Balloon is of that extent, to take place between the Presbyterians and Methodists, at the place of the convention of bees—None such has taken place there, or in the July, when four young ladies and four young gentlemen ascended with him, and danced a quadrille in the Charles Jones & Thomas Irvin

air, 1500 hundred feet from the earth; an event which never had before taken place. The dance con-

tinued for a quarter of an hour, when two of the ladies and one of the gentlemen were taken ill, which obliged him to desist. They were however, all well enough to appear at the Theatre, in the evening, where they were received with repeated applause. It is said, that upwards of sixty candidates have presented themselves for another ball in the air. (Journal de Paris.)

BOSTON, September 18.

On Saturday last arrived at this port, the ships Sally, from Liverpool, and Galen, from London. We received papers

to Aug. 11. The prospect of war be-

tween Russia and France appears to have increased.

That Russia had not recog-

nized the emperor, Napoleon; that she

had demanded an explanation relative to the seizure of the duke of Enghien on neutral territory; that this subject, notwithstanding the endeavors to have it passed over, is agitated in the diet of

Ratibus; that there is neither a French

minister at Petersburgh nor a Russian

minister at Paris; and that language far

from conciliatory has been addressed to the Russian court by order of Bonaparte

—is certain. And on this subject the

foreign papers abound in reports.

The most important are, that the agent of

Alexander, at Paris, had offered an ultimatum to the court of St. Cloud, and

desired that his passports might be sent

with the answer if not favorable; and

that a Russian fleet had been sent into

the North Sea. These rumours had

greatly depressed the French funds.

ARISTARCHUS TO MR. L.—Greeting.

WHAT? silent my friend! not a word from my Johnny!

Alas! I much fear some mischief's come

on you. [muzzled]

That in finding an answer you are to

hard puzzld? [with "griefs,"

Perhaps you're despondent—afflicted

With no more kind "Blackmores" to

grant you "reliefs." [off your buffs,

Come, rouse up your courage, and leave

Cheer up your spirits—take a pinch of

your "snuffs"—[weeping:]

Away with repining, and no longer

Recollect your own precept; go then

and "drink deep."

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Lexington, K. October 1, 1804, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office.

A

Thomas Alspop Eliza Allen

Mr. Ashby care Rev. Bishop Asbury

of mr. January

B

William Barkley 4 D. Bradford

John Bentley Philip Brink

Mr. Benjamin John Brand 4

Abm. Bowman Solomon Burnley

Andw. Burt 2 John Beckenreef

Jno. W. Baeren Max Bowrin

reuth Valentine Barnard

Hon. Judge Belt Jno. Breckinridge

Col. A. Buford Wm. Brown or

John Birkhead James Black

James Buchanan David Barclay

C

Nathaniel Cox 3 Rowl. Chambers

Willis Copland 3 Wm. L. Chew

Abm. Callendine James Crutcher

Rev. Jno. P. Camp Thomas Chew

bell 3 James Chandler

James Caley Edmund Clark

James Cord. William Cox

Edw. Callahan Sciford & Jas. Cole.

rev. Catholic Priest man

James Coleman John Carson

maj. Jno. Campbell James Cord

cap. P. Conover William T. Cock

John H. Canby col. Wm. Clark

Jacob & Michael col. M. Calmes

Greekbaum col. Jno. Cropper

D

Wm. Denham James Dodds care

Nathl. Drake esq. of the rev. Mr.

D. C. Dean Armstrong

Wm. Durrett esq. John Davis

E

Benjamin Ellis 2 James Ewing

William Essex cap. Geo. Elliott



" To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

### WOMAN.

WHEN Nature own'd th' Almighty's hand,  
When plannets roll'd at his command,  
And sentrels clay in man was warm'd,  
The last great work, then unperf'm'd,  
Was woman.

For this the dormant Adam's side,  
Unconsciously, a rib supplied;  
Awake—his bosom rapture swell'd,  
For lo! within his arms he held  
A woman.

To soothe his woes, his cares to share,  
And thus his pristine loss repair;  
Twas surely Heaven's kind design,  
That man unto his side should join  
A woman.

A woman's tear, a woman's sigh,  
The magic of a woman's eyes,  
Her mild and gentle accents prove,  
The joys allied to wedded love,  
And woman.

To weave the silken cobweb snare,  
With syren song allure the ear,  
With charms resiliunt rule the heart,  
Of happy lover, is the art,  
Of woman.

When vex'd with busy toils of day,  
To ease, the tired man gives way;  
With converse sweet the hour beguiles,  
Repels dull care with placid smiles  
Of woman.

What tempts to plough the stormy main,  
Or roam to distant climes for gain?  
What prompts the willing hand to toil,  
But beauty's weakness, beauty's smile,  
But woman?

When journeying on with weary pace,  
To meet again the fond embrace,  
What cheers the way worn trav'ler's gloom,  
But thoughts of long regretted home,  
And woman?

When pensive grief bends o'er the grave,  
To weep the friend it could not save;  
And silent sheds on friendship's bier,  
The tribute of a falling sigh,  
It's woman's.

And when affliction's mournful tale,  
Or sorrow's notes here ears assail;  
O! then escapes the rising sigh,  
A glist'ning tear bedews the eye  
Of woman.

" Trifles, light as air."

A Mr. Wyman who was famed for nothing but stupidity and indolence, as he was going from home one day, was desired by his wife, not to be gone from home so much.... "She was afraid to be left alone." "Poh," said he, "Nough's never in danger," "I know that," said she; "but Nough's wife is."



THE subscriber will sell 200 or 250 acres of first rate LAND, part of the tract whereon he resides, on the South Fork of Elkhorn creek, in Woodford county; about 40 acres of which is cleared, and the rest is well timbered. It lies beautifully, has on it several valuable cabins and three never failing springs, one of the springs has sufficient fall for a distillery, and affords an ample supply of water for that purpose during the dryest seasons, and at it there is a full house in good repair. Immediate payment of about half the price must be made; but for the balance reasonable credits may be had. For further information apply to CALEB WALLACE.

### EIGHT PENCE REWARD.

WILL be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver at my shop, in Lexington, EDWARD SMITH and WILLIAM MITCH, who are brothers, and sons of old Smith living near old Bowman's, south Elkhorn, said Edward and William are apprentices to the boot and shoe making business, and left me on a saturday last, and took with them the whole of their wearing apparel. Edward is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout well made, fair hair, grey eyes, and a fly look. William is 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, hair rather darker, and more open countenance than his brother. Four pence reward will be given for either, or the above reward for both.

All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, entertaining, or concealing either or both of the above mentioned apprentices, as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, the person or persons who shall offend.

William Ross.

N. B. I am credibly informed that Edward is courting a young woman in the neighbourhood of his father.

W. R.

August 27, 1804.

### Rags.

Three cents per pound, or 18. per hundred weight, given for clean iron or cotton Rags, at Chaerlis's printing office, Lexington.

### Wool wanted.

I will purchase a considerable quantity of Lamb's wool, and the second shearing. Apply at my hat manufactory, on main cross street, Lexington.

John Lowrey.

September 5th, 1804.

### 23 NOW OPENING BY Charles Wilkins,

in the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Mifflin, Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorseys best Irons;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

\* \* \* Four or five Journeymen Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

### BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

### 22 THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the publick, that he continues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and

BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I.C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN GOLDWELL.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804.

ff



### WILSON'S TAVERN,

(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Tavern, lately occupied by me, in this town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of Bairdstown. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my numerous customers, for their preference in my favor whilst in that house, and am happy, and confident, in assuring those who continue their favors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find every accommodation that the house and situation is capable of affording—which, I hope I do not presume in saying, will be equal to any in the Western Country.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.  
Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

### FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

### 10 Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredit's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

133 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredit's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredit's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

Edward is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout well made, fair hair, grey eyes, and a fly look. William is 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, hair rather darker, and more open countenance than his brother. Four pence reward will be given for either, or the above reward for both.

All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, entertaining, or concealing either or both of the above mentioned apprentices, as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, the person or persons who shall offend.

William Ross.

N. B. I am credibly informed that Edward is courting a young woman in the neighbourhood of his father.

W. R.

August 27, 1804.

GEO. M. BIBB.  
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804.

ff



### W. MENTELLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just got a PHYSILOGNOTRACE completed on an entire new construction, by means of which perfect profile likenesses can be taken in a few seconds. As an application for a patent for using the above instrument is made, all persons are hereby forewarned to use it at their peril.

### Cash

WILL be given for approved SMALL NOTES, by George Mansell & Co.

A copy. Teste,  
SAM'L. M. TAYLOR, c.c.c.

Writing Paper,  
For Sale by the Ream.

July 25.

### 53 CASH, Will be given for TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's Store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington.

A Valuable WORK HORSE,  
For Sale for WHISKEY.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will continue to practice Medicine, in all its different branches. All those indebted to him, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

### FOR SALE, A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Silver-treek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

### 54 LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the Mills and Distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } ff

Og. 1st, 1803. }

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

### 16 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passports issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses, to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable, and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }

29d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

6 in

HEREAS a number of the officers of the

late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-

tunate enough to locate their claims in a

tract of country, since found to be com-

prised within the Indian claims. This is

therefore to give notice, that application is

intended to be made, in the name of all those

who win redress, by petition to Congress;

and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-

ship of the cause, but other land will be sub-

situted. The agent who undertakes the ma-

nagement of the business, asks, as compen-

sation, one third only, of what land is actually

located and ultimately saved, he being at all

expense to patenting the land. All who wish,

upon these terms, their claims to be attended

to, are requested to write forthwith, to The

Rev. Mr. Bodley, of Lexington, who will communicate with such agent.

William Bobb.

Sept. 19. 1804. ff

July 21, 1804.

TAKEN up by Robert Black, living

on the South Fork of Clear creek, a

BAY MARE,

7 years old, near 15 hands high, brand-

ed on the off buttock PL, long tail,

with a fucking

BAY MARE COLT,

has a star and a spur, three white feet;

together with the mare, appraised to £27.

Certified under my hand, this 18th day

of Sept. 1804.

Richd. M. Thomas. i.p.

CLARKE CIRCUIT,

July Term, 1804.

John Nib